

AEROPLANE LANDS ON CRUISER'S DECK

Then, Rising, Makes Return Trip to Aviation Field.

FEAT PERFORMED BY EUGENE B. ELY

Leaving Field, He Flies Thirteen Miles to Where Fleet Lies at Anchor and Drops Lightly to the Pennsylvania Without Displacing Wire of His Machine.

San Francisco, Cal., January 18.—Eugene B. Ely to-day flew thirteen miles in an aeroplane, made a successful landing on the cruiser Pennsylvania, and after a few minutes' stay, returned to the aviation field, twelve miles south of San Francisco. The feat was accomplished without mishap. Not a wire of the biplane was injured.

"It was easy enough," said Ely, as he stepped from his seat after his return and was seized by the cheering soldiers of the Thirtieth Infantry and hoisted to their shoulders.

It was 10:45 o'clock when Ely left the aviation grounds. His motor worked perfectly and after a few circles he headed northeast, swept over the Sanborne Hills and disappeared towards San Francisco.

Prepare to Receive Him. In the meantime the wireless advised the cruiser, at anchor with the fleet in the bay, that he would make the attempt, and final preparations were made for his reception. A wooden platform, 130 feet long and fifty feet wide, had been constructed on the deck of the ship. It sloped down at one end, and across the floor were stretched ropes, with 100-pound sandbags made fast at either end. These were designed to be caught by hooks on the frame of the biplane. As a further precaution, a crane and derrick were stretched across the forward end of the platform. Launches and ships' boats, fully manned, were put out in event of a mishap. Ely had installed two searchlights under his machine, to illuminate the ship, and the biplane was forced to descend on the water, and forward he had built a diving plane to keep the aeroplane from diving in the water.

At 10:55 o'clock the lookout on the cruiser Pennsylvania sighted Ely through the haze, and the ship's siren roared a blast of welcome. He came on at a terrific speed and circled around the ship, dipping in salute to each ship, and came up in the wind for the stern of the Pennsylvania.

He was flying low as he neared the ship, and dropped about ninety feet, striking the platform about ninety feet from the inner end. The hooks on the aeroplane caught the ropes and stopped the biplane within sixty feet.

When Ely touched the deck he was soaring about thirty-five miles an hour, but so gradually was the speed checked that the dragging of the tangled ropes, as they were caught in succession, gave him a steady landing. He came to a standstill without disarranging any part of the machine.

Outburst of Cheers. There was a great outburst of cheers and a rush of the officers, visitors and sailors to greet the aviator. One of the first to reach Ely was his wife, who was on the bridge with Captain Bond. Exactly one hour from the time he landed on the cruiser, Ely took his seat in the machine and gave the word to let go. The aeroplane swept down the 130-foot platform at high speed, dropped off the stern with a gentle dip, and then rose rapidly over the ships in the harbor.

Rising to a height of 2,000 feet, Ely circled over San Francisco and then headed for the aviation field. He landed there at 12:15 o'clock.

The cruiser's wireless advised the field officers of Ely's departure and the men were ready for him. A full company of the Thirtieth Infantry swooped down on him as he dismounted and bore him in triumph to Major O'Neill's tent. The other troops were lined up to cheer the aviator. An interesting reception in the major's tent followed.

Among the guests aboard the cruiser were Rear-Admirals Milton and Reese, both retired, and each of them said that Ely's feat demonstrated beyond doubt the utility of the aeroplane in naval affairs.

This was national defenders' day at the aviation meet, and the military had a prominent part in the program. General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the department of California, attended with his staff in full uniform. Several foreign consuls general, stationed in San Francisco also were present.

A Military Problem. An interesting military problem involving the use of the aeroplane for scout service was worked out.

A sham battle was fought. A force supposed to be advancing on a city, drove back the defense's outposts and obtained possession of Selfridge field. In front of the grandstand, a wireless tower was erected. Aviator Charles F. Willard, in a biplane equipped with a wireless instrument, ascended to ascertain the position of the entrenched "enemies" and the "city" fortifications. The experiment was to determine whether a wireless message could be received and read by the aviator. According to Willard, he had no difficulty in making out the simple cipher message, which was to turn to the left and descend. This he did.

Will Patrol Course. Washington, D. C., January 18.—This course of the aeroplane flight next week from Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, which will be attempted in connection with the Havana aviation meet, will be patrolled by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers of the United States navy for the guidance and protection of the airman on his journey through space. Secretary of the Navy Meyer has sent a telegram to Lieutenant Sterling, commander of the destroyer Paulding authorizing him to see in his

WATSON IS NAMED FOR ELKINS' SEAT

Nominated by West Virginia Democrats for Short Term.

LONG TERM GOES TO W. E. CHILTON

Governor Glasscock Refuses to Recognize Legislature Until It Is "Properly Organized." Fifteen Republican Senators Hiding in Cincinnati to Escape Arrest.

Charleston, W. Va., January 18.—Clarence W. Watson, of Fairmont, a wealthy coal operator, owner of high bred horses, was to-night nominated by the Democrats of the West Virginia Legislature in caucus to fill out the term of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, deceased.

Watson had a long lead on the first ballot taken to-night, and his nomination followed on the eleventh ballot. Several previous ballots placed him near the goal, both the fifth and ninth bringing him within one of the required forty votes.

The opposition made a determined effort to rally round Judge John H. Holt, of Huntington, but when the final ballot came Watson won with forty votes.

The final ballot stood, Watson, 40; Holt, 17; Tietney, 2; Cornwell, 12; McGraw, 3; Bennett, 12; Edmiston, 4. The caucus then balloted on the long term, held by Senator Nathan H. Scott, Republican.

W. E. Chilton led on the second ballot, receiving 56 votes, or four less than the required number. John T. McGraw was second, with 25. Chilton was soon nominated.

Clarence W. Watson is a native of Fairmont, W. Va., and is forty-six years old. His father was James Otis Watson, a pioneer coal operator in the Monongahela Valley. In early life, Clarence Watson worked in his father's mine as a male driver.

He was educated at the West Virginia State Normal School and West Virginia University. He became associated with his father in coal operations and was made head of the Fairmont Coal Company when that company was formed. He is now president of the Consolidation Coal Company. He is also extensively interested in coal properties in eastern Kentucky.

William Edwin Chilton was born at St. Albans, Vt., and is fifty-three years old. He attended the common schools and became a teacher, working on a farm in summer. While teaching, he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1878.

He later was appointed prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county. He became the law partner of the late United States Senator John E. Kenne, and upon the death of the latter, formed a partnership with former Governor W. McCorkle, with whom he continued to be associated.

Colonel Chilton has long been prominent in West Virginia politics. Governor Glasscock formally refused to recognize the Democratic organization of the State Senate to-day by declining to send his biennial message to the Legislature until that body was "properly organized."

The Governor was visited by a joint committee of the House and the Democrats of the upper chamber, who informed him that both Houses were organized and asked if he had any communication to make. His refusal to communicate officially with the lawmakers followed.

Upon receiving the report of their committee, the Democratic Senators adjourned until to-morrow. The House proceeded to routine business, several bills being introduced.

A resolution presented in the House by Representative Moore, Republican, that the Judiciary Committee of the lower chamber investigate the alleged organization of the Senate here formally accepting it, went over until to-morrow.

Republicans Leave State. Cincinnati, O., January 18.—Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, was in communication late last night with the fifteen Republican Senators of that State who have taken refuge in Cincinnati to prevent the Democrats of that State from organizing the Legislature. The Governor stated emphatically that he would refuse to recognize the organization of that body.

The Governor talked by long distance telephone with Senator W. S. Meredith, chairman of the delegation, and it was understood that the Governor stated emphatically that he would refuse to recognize the organization of that body.

UNABLE TO STAND TERRIBLE STRAIN

Mrs. Schenk Collapses During Session of Court.

FIRST TIME CALM HAS BEEN BROKEN

She Pleads for Attorney to Secure a Recess, and Is Led Back to Her Cell, Weak and Ill—All Women Excluded From Hearing for Sake of City's Morals.

Wheeling, W. Va., January 18.—Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk collapsed to-day under the ordeal of the trial in which she is charged with administering poison to her wealthy husband, John O. Schenk. An hour before the usual hour for adjournment she had to be led to her room in the jail, unable to withstand the strain. Court took a recess and the trial was temporarily suspended.

Throughout the trial, and since Mrs. Schenk's arrest on November 2, she has displayed a calm that has repeatedly been remarked. When apparently damning testimony was being offered against her it failed to disturb her beyond a slight exhibition of nervousness.

Nothing of a startling nature was brought out in court to-day, only physicians being examined. Mrs. Schenk had not been looking as well all day as on previous days of the court session, and suddenly, toward the closing hour, she leaned over to Frank O'Brien, one of her attorneys, and asked him to get her a glass of water. It was not until it was but a few moments before she said to another attorney: "For God's sake, get a few minutes' recess."

Becomes Very Ill. The request was granted, and Mrs. Schenk was taken to the county jail, where she became violently sick at the stomach, and showed symptoms of fainting.

A county physician was called, and it was fifteen minutes before she was able to return to the courtroom, and short interval between her return and the adjournment of court. On two occasions during the afternoon she went, and her handkerchief was kept almost constantly to her eyes. J. J. P. O'Brien, chief counsel for the defense, said: "The attack to-day was nothing serious. The courtroom was simply stuffy. The woman was annoyed by the constant stare day after day of hundreds of curious and she became ill through the strain. She is not worried at the outcome of the trial, and will be all right to-morrow."

Hundreds of curious women were sorely disappointed at the announcement of Judge L. S. Jordan to-day that he would adjourn the trial. The interests of the community that would be excluded from the trial and that hereafter none should be admitted to the courtroom. The orders were carried out this afternoon, and, as a result, Mrs. Schenk, there was at no time a woman in the courtroom.

Attorney O'Brien announced to-day just before adjournment that every physician in the Wheeling District would be summoned by the defense. Tuesday that he had said lead poison to Mrs. Schenk and that she had told him on the night she is alleged to have attempted to bribe the detective nurse that she had secured two ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic from another source. It is the defense's defense, in summoning over 100 doctors, to show that none of them sold lead poison to Mrs. Schenk.

Defense Scores. The defense apparently scored for the first time since Dr. Hupp was on the stand early last week. Through persistent questioning of the physicians summoned by the State, it was brought out that Schenk had been attended by many physicians and that many drugs had been prescribed. The defense also questioned the State's evidence of arsenic and several other drugs given in small doses. It was shown that some patients are more susceptible to their action than others and that lead poisoning may result from absorption, as was taking directly into the stomach.

Though the defense secured admissions that other poisons had been given in small quantities as medicine, the State had one important point. Every physician who had been connected with the case and was called to the stand, stated in answer to the hypothetical question, containing the symptoms exhibited by Schenk thus far, that Schenk's condition showed plainly the two poisons were in his system, lead and arsenic.

BANQUET FOR IRISH LEADERS

Given as Compliment for Success of Their American Mission. Dublin, January 18.—John E. Redmond, who to-day was unanimously elected president of the United States League, T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin and Daniel Boyle, the Irish members of Parliament, who visited the United States last October for the purpose of arousing interest in the cause of home rule, were the guests of honor this evening at a banquet given by the House of Commons in honor of their success of their American mission.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Redmond predicted that the veto power of the House of Lords would be abolished before the coronation, with the creation of new peers.

Crash in Tunnel. Eight Persons Injured When Train Came Together. Cincinnati, O., January 18.—Eight persons were injured to-day in a head-on collision between a Chicago & New Orleans and Texas Pacific (Queen and Crescent) passenger train and a freight train at Cumberland Falls, Ky.

The trains came together in a tunnel and both locomotives were derailed. The injured include six passengers and two trainmen, and it is said that none was fatally hurt.

Leading Figures in the Democratic Caucus



SENATE RESUMES LORIMER FIGHT

Illinois Man Is Denounced as Corruptionist by Senator Borah.

DEFENDED BY BURROWS

Heyburn Protests Against "Snickers and Giggles" in the Gallery.

Washington, D. C., January 18.—After almost a week of cessation the Senate to-day resumed consideration of the case of Senator Lorimer. There were two speeches, one by Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in support of the Illinois Senator, and the other by Senator Borah, of Idaho, in opposition. Mr. Burrows strongly commended the course of Mr. Lorimer in demanding an investigation. Mr. Borah declared that his differences with the proceedings were not a matter of principle, but a matter of procedure. He had decided to become a candidate for the Senate.

"There is absolutely nothing in the case," direct or indirect, from which a legitimate inference could be drawn that a single member of the General Assembly was corruptly influenced to vote for Mr. Lorimer."

This was the conclusion of Senator Burrows in his speech defending the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, confirming the right of Senator Lorimer to his seat in the Senate.

No Evidence of Fraud. "There was no evidence submitted to the committee or obtainable, so far as known," declared Mr. Burrows, "incriminating Senator Lorimer in the bribery or attempted bribery, if such there was, of any member of the Legislature, nor was there any evidence that Senator Lorimer had any knowledge of the facts that such bribery, or attempted bribery, was perpetrated by any one."

Discussing Mr. White's operations, Mr. Borah asked: What was it that prompted him to vote for Lorimer? Was it friendship? Was it honor? Or was it corruption? Ask yourself the question and see what the answer will be.

"I suggest," said Mr. Heyburn, "that it is possible that White voted for Lorimer with a view of holding up Mr. Lorimer."

"It is possible," responded the other Idaho Senator, "but it is so improbable that I had not thought of it."

This colloquy aroused a burst of laughter in the galleries, which was disapproved by Mr. Heyburn and he protested.

"Do not intend," he said, "that the galleries shall determine the merits of this debate by their snickers and giggles."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS WILL BE HELD TO-DAY

Party Men to Get Together and Lay Plans for Future Work. PROGRAM UNPRECEDENTED

Senator Bailey and Champ Clark Not Apart on Fundamentals. Ways and Means Committee to Be Selected and Chairmanships Settled.

Washington, D. C., January 18.—Senator Bailey, in a statement issued to-day, declared that his differences with Representative Champ Clark relating to tariff revision concerned procedure only, and that he would not let procedure interfere with progress.

The statement was issued following the adjournment of the caucus of speakers at the Baltimore Democratic conference Tuesday.

"It is impossible for me to understand how any man who knows any thing about the tariff question could suppose that any man with sense and honor would be so foolish as to interfere between Mr. Clark and myself," said Senator Bailey. "He favors amending the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill by schedules, while I believe in replacing it from preamble to conclusion."

"But whether it is better to revise the tariff in my way or in the way which Mr. Clark proposes, the difference between us is plainly only as to method of procedure, and I hardly suppose that any man with sense enough to secure an election to the House or to the Senate would contemplate for a moment engaging in a serious controversy with his Democratic brethren over such a question."

While I am a tenacious some people think unreasonably so—in contending for what I consider a principle, I would not divide my party for a moment over a simple question of procedure, and as the Democrats of the House, in which I am a member, are to be elected, I shall certainly interpose no objection which would possibly interfere with the great work which we must do."

Without Precedent. The holding of a party caucus, such as has been called to meet to-morrow, is without precedent. It is by many termed revolutionary, but then, as the standard Republicans say, this has been a revolutionary Congress, and precedents have been cut from their moorings and sent adrift. And so the Democrats are merely keeping up the procession.

With few exceptions the Democrats are confident that the caucus will be not only harmonious, but will result in reaching an understanding of the outcome of which will be a solid front against the opposition and a line-up for the campaign of 1912.

While there is much interest in the proposed Committee on Committees, the task of making these appointments, the real work of the caucus, the work that deeply concerns the future of the Democrats, is the selection of the Ways and Means Committee. This will be charged with the labor of preparing the amendments to the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, promised the people by the Democrats during the last campaign. And immediately following the selection of this committee an order will be made to collect all available data that will assist in framing new cotton and woolen schedules. In line with the criticisms that have been made against the present law, The Democrats say that it would be a waste of time to attempt a complete tariff revision, because such a measure

SHEEHAN STILL LACKS MAJORITY

Impression Grows That He Never Can Win Senatorship.

INSURGENTS WELL PLEASED

Vote Scattered Among Various Candidates, but Dark Horse Not Yet Mentioned May Be Chosen to Succeed Depew. Another Vote Will Be Taken To-Day.

Albany, N. Y., January 18.—The United States senatorship puzzle is as intricate to-night as ever. The Legislature to-day tried to choose the Democrat who will succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew, but failed. Mr. Sheehan received the majority of all the votes cast to election. Efforts to increase the following of William F. Sheehan, the leading candidate, or to unite the opposition on any one other candidate thus far, have proved fruitless. How long the deadlock will last no one ventures to say.

Mr. Sheehan, with ninety votes to his credit on the first joint ballot, and within nine days of election, may be as near winning as he ever was. He has never won a majority in the Legislature, but he has won a majority in the caucus. The one ballot taken to-day gave Mr. Sheehan 99 votes; Edward M. Shepard, 13; Alton B. Parker, 7; James W. Gerard, 3; Martin W. Littleton, 2; and D. Cady Herrick, 2. All others received but two. In fact, there is a growing impression that if Sheehan cannot win, the successful candidate is likely to be some one whose name has not yet been mentioned.

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That the insurgents regarded the result of the caucus as a victory was apparent from their eagerness to continue balloting. But the party leaders had agreed to postpone further voting until to-morrow, and although the Republicans were ready to help the anti-Sheehan forces, a second ballot on the spot, further action was delayed. The second joint ballot will be taken at noon to-morrow.

The talk to-night was mainly of compromise candidates and of whether the Sheehan men would return to the caucus more legislators from breaking away from the caucus selection.

Lodge Wins Again. He Is Victor in Most Important Political Battle of His Career. Boston, Mass., January 18.—Henry Cabot Lodge won to-day the hardest high in his political career of nearly thirty years. He defeated James H. McInerney, a Republican, for a fourth term, with the support of 116 out of 279 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, or six more than the number necessary for a choice in the joint convention.

Two Democratic Senators—Martin H. F. Curtis and Richard J. Aldrich—were elected to the Senate for the next term, but their support was not necessary.

Representative James H. McInerney, another Democrat, was in the chamber, but did not vote. He did not care to oppose Senator Lodge because of personal animosity. He was elected to the Senate yesterday, but the House failed to make a selection to-day. Both branches met, and the result of the first and only ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 279. Necessary for a choice, 140. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nahant, Republican, 116. Whipple, of Brookline, Democrat, 121. Butler Ames, of Lowell, Republican, 3. Lawrence Lowell, of Cambridge, Independent Republican, 2. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republican, 1. John R. Thayer, of Worcester, Democrat, 1. S. Vester A. McBride, of Waterbury, Democrat, 1.

For nearly two years the senior Senator of Massachusetts has been assailed by Republican insurgents and the Democratic party.

He won out to-day despite the attacks made upon him by Governor Eugene Foss, a former Republican Congressman, Butler Ames, of Lowell, himself a candidate for Senator, and other insurgent Republicans, together with the exertions of the Democratic leaders. The Senator was given a majority of six.

Governor Foss refused to comment on the result, while Congressmen Ames said that he was convinced that the desires of a large majority of the people of Massachusetts had been ascertained by the election of Mr. Lodge. He won out to-day despite the attacks made upon him by Governor Eugene Foss, a former Republican Congressman, Butler Ames, of Lowell, himself a candidate for Senator, and other insurgent Republicans, together with the exertions of the Democratic leaders. The Senator was given a majority of six.

Montgomery, Ala., January 18.—The passage of the Governor's mansion bill of Senator Screws, despite a spirited fight in the Senate for a retrenchment